Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1338.] THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 22, 1796. [VOLUME X.

For Sligo and Killibegs,
The American Ship NANCY,
Cuthbert Riggs, master.
Will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to
William Bell;
Who has for sale,
4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well assorted
3 Bales Irish Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Russia Matts.
Also,
A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.
November 11, 1796, mwstf

FOR SALE,
THE SHIP MARY,
SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,
Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.
If the MARY is not sold in a few days, she will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.
October 31. d

For Charter,
The Ship *JOHN BULKELY,*
AYRES STOCKLEY, Master.
An excellent live-oak and cedar built ship, of about 3000 barrels burthen —Apply to
Jesse & Robert Waln.
Nov. d.

For Sale, or Charter,
The Ship *DIANA,*
SAMUEL PILE, Master,
Burthen 205 47-95 tons register, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was sheathed 13 months ago, she has just had a compleat out-fit, and may be sent to sea at a very trifling expence.
For terms apply to
Philip Nicklin & Co.
Who have for sale on board said vessel,
27 casks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing slates.
1 box ink stands and note presses.
14 bales of sail canvass.
And on hand,
Imperial, Hyson, and, Souchong } TEAS.
40,000 pieces Nankeens of the first quality.
19 tubs Quicksilver.
2 chests Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few chests Manchester goods well assorted in Corduroys, thicksets, Ginghams, Muslinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black sewing silk.
180 crates Queens ware well assorted.
10 tons sheet lead.
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogsheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.
Nov. 7. tth&stf

FOR SALE,
At Whitesides' Tea Ware-House,
No. 99, North Second Street.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, } Fresh Teas. { Hyson Skin. Souchong, Bohea
Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

Imported from London & Liverpool,
EARTHEN WARE, in crates and hogsheads, well assorted
Wine Bottles in hampers
Window Glass of all sizes
Two cases of stationary
One chest of yellow Jesuits Bark
Two cases of Roll Arnotta
A small consignment of Rose Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Broad-cloths, Coatings, Plains, &c.
Paints of various colors.
Basket salt in hogsheads.
Also on hand,
Madeira wine, very old, in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks
Holland gin in pipes, first quality
Anchors of different sizes
A few trunks of ladies French shoes assorted
Silk nankeen, &c.
Likewise an assortment of Dutch goods, consisting of Osnaberys, ticklenbergs, bed-ticks, stripes, checks.
Morlaix linen, platillas, ravens duck, Britannias, &c.
And for sale by the package only by
Thomas & John Ketland.
Walnut-street Wharf.
Nov. 15. eotf

Bank of Pennsylvania, 15th Dec. 1796.
The Stockholders are requested to meet
At the Bank on Thursday, the twenty-ninth instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT RALSTON, Cashier,
§t29th Pro tem.

Women's Cloaks.
GEORGE DOBSON,
No. 25, South Third-street,
Has just received, per Eagle, Capt. Fosdick, via London, an assortment of
Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.
December 15. §

Elegant Brussels & Turkey Carpeting,
For sale by George Dobson, No. 25, South Third-street.
December 15. dtf

For Sale,
By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET,
65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,
Imported by the Eagle.
WILLINGS & FRANCIS.
Nov. 30 w&f

Imported in the late arrivals from Europe and the West-Indies,
Holland Gin, in pipes
Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum
Martinique Molasses, in hogsheads
Choice old Lisbon Wine, in pipes and quarter-casks
London Particular & London Market Madeira Wine, in pipes, half-pipes and quarter-casks
Malmsey Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter-casks
Teneriffe Wine, in pipes
Russia & Flemish Sheeting and Ravens Duck, in cases
Window Glass, 8 by 10, in boxes
Coffee Mills and Straw Knives, in casks
Mill Saws and Cross-cut Saws, in boxes
Also, on hand,
A few chests of Bohea Tea; Jesuits Bark; Assafœtida and Tapioca; and a few bales of Cossaes, Baftas, Gurrahs, Bandanna and Muslin Handkerchiefs, and a complete assortment of 5-4 and 6-4 Boulting Cloths.
For Sale by
Pragers & Co.
October 20 d2wm&th2m

For Sale,
By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.
An Invoice of Cordage,
Consisting of different sizes, from 12 inch cables down to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ship Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.
Sept. 27. dtf

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOATING.
GEORGE DOBSON, No. 25,
SOUTH THIRD-STREET,
Has received per the Diana, from London,
Clouded and striped Spanish Swansdown
Clouded Erminets and Moleskins
Striped do. and do.
Figured Manillas
Scarlet figured Erminets
Printed Florinetts
Do. Cassinets and Cassimeres
Superfine printed Quiltings, newest patterns
Also, per different arrivals,
A large and general assortment of Dry Goods,
Suitable to the present and approaching season.
November 5. dtf

RAISINS.
A few Casks and Boxes of Excellent Fresh RAISINS, just received, and for sale by
Joseph Anthony & Co.
Also a new 11 1-2 inch CABLE, 120 fathoms long.
December 5. §tf

Best Boston & Nova-Scotia Mackarel,
Excellent Halifax Salmon in bbls.
47 bbls. prime Coffee,
Best Boston Beef,
Codfish in hds.
Spermaceti Candles,
Spermaceti, and Northern } OIL.
Mould and dipt, tallow candles, of a superior quality.
A few boxes excellent brown soap,
6 Bales of Corks.
40 Pipes excellent Lisbon Wine.
A few sacks of Feathers.
A few bales India Muslins.
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.
October 31. d

Insurance Company of North-America.
THE STOCKHOLDERS in this company are desired to take notice that the second Tuesday in January, (being the 10th day of the month) is the day fixed by charter for the election of twenty-five Directors for the ensuing year.
The election will be held at their office, and commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.
The subject of the bye-laws of the Corporation will be submitted to their consideration at this meeting.
EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.
Dec. 12. tth10j

To be Rented,
A Large Vault and Cellar,
That will contain 200 pipes, situate in Walnut between Fourth and Fifth-streets. Also a COACH-HOUSE and STABLE, with Stalls for five horses.
N. B. Goods Stored by the month.
Enquire of Benjamin W. Morris.
November 30. mwf12

FOR SALE,
About 1,600 acres of Land,
WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to
Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-street.
October 31. mwstf

SALT PETRE.
A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for sale at No. 25, South Third-street.
November 5.

INSURANCE COMPANY of the State of Pennsylvania.
THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for thirteen Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 9th January next, at 11 o'clock.—And agreeably to the act of incorporation a statement of the affairs of the company, will then be laid before them.
SAMUEL W. FISHER, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, December 19, 1796. dt 9th Jan.

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company.
A Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of a President, Managers, and other officers, will be held at the Company's office on Monday the 9th Jan next, at 10 o'clock.
By the Board.
WM. GOVETT, Sec'ry.
December 8, 1796. 1awtistJ.dt9 h

New-England Rum, Salmon, Beef,
Chocolate, Rice, Boston mould and dipt Candles, a few quarter-casks of Sherry Wine, a few barrels of Cyder, and a few quintals of excellent Table COD-FISH—for sale by
Ezekiel Hall,
No. 42, North Water-street.
December 14th, 1796.

Fresh Garden, Grass and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.
This day landing from the ship Eagle, captain Fosdick, from London,
And FOR SALE by
GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,
Corner of Walnut and Second-streets,
A most capital and extensive Assortment of
GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.
Among which are,

Five kinds	Asparagus	Three kinds	Cresses
Four	Bercole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radish
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-six	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parsnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and sprigged Parsley
Pot Marygold Pot Marjorum
Balm Thyme Mangel Wurtzel
Leek Kail Shallots
Rape Seed Rye Grass Saint Foin Lucerne
Red and white Clover Timothy, &c. &c.
With a curious collection of the most esteemed
FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,
Being the most extensive ever imported into this city.
The above are from a capital Seedsman in London, and are warranted fresh and good.
Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.
Dec. 17. dtf.

Just Landing,
At South street wharf, from on board the ship Sedgley, Captain Hodge, from St. Petersburg,
The following Goods:
Russia Sail Duck, first quality.
Do. Sheeting do.
Do. Diaper.
Do. Huckaback.
Do. Crash.
Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the English size.
Do. White Candle Tallow.
Do. White Soap in small boxes.
Do. Cordage of fine yarn.
Ravens Duck.
Isinglass, 1st and 2nd sort.
Horse Hair uncurled.
Russia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
10 Tons Oakum and Junk.
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp.
For Sale by
Philips, Cramond, & Co.
October 12. §

A Short Delay
In the Drawing of the Canal Lottery,
In Washington city, has been unavoidably occasioned by the unforeseen intervention of Mr. Blodget's Lottery —but as the major part of the tickets are now disposed of, this is to inform the public that the drawing of the Canal Lottery will certainly commence without fail, on the first Monday in January 1797, and those holding tickets, are hereby requested to send a statement of those sold, and those on hand.
NOTLY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of Duddington,
GEORGE WALKER,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY,
W. M. DUNCANSON.
The Printers who gave our advertisements a place in their newspapers, are requested to give this notice admission, as the remaining tickets are expected to be soon above par, and we wish adventurers to be timely informed
Nov. 12. §§16w.

Davis's Law Book Store,
No. 313, HIGH-STREET.
GEORGE DAVIS announces to his professional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a single volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for several years past have in so distinguished a manner recommended them to notice.
Printed Catalogues combining the most extensive collection of the latest English and Irish Editions ever imported into this country, are published, and will be delivered gratis on application.
Orders addressed to G. D. in writing from any distance shall be punctually attended to.
A number of TRUNKS for Sale.
ALSO, TO BE LET,
A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.
ov.8. tu&fgw

For Sale,
By Jehu Hollingsworth, & Co.
25 hhds. West-India Rum, 3d and 4th proof,
5 Barrels best Indigo, and,
A few thousand bushels of Turk's Island salt.
Oct. 17. d.

Old London particular Madeira Wine,
Landing from on board the barque Eagle, Capt. Bates, and for sale by ROBERT ANDREWS,
No. 86, South Wharves.
November 29. eodtf

Cheap French China.
THE subscribers finding it impossible to supply their store with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will sell at prime cost the remaining stock on hand, consisting of
Dessert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaster Vases
Looking Glasses, in gilt frames,
Besides India Japan'd Toilet Desks, Chairs, Tables nad Quadrille Boxes. PASQUIER & Co.
No. 91, South Second-street.
December 5th. tts

For Sale,
By George Deschamps, No. 91,
NORTH SIXTH-STREET,
Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or single one
Dry Codfish, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarse Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaster of Paris, in the stone and ground, for manure and stucco-work
December 1. §tf

For Sale,
A capital stand for business—That well known tavern, the Ewe and Lambs, North Front Street, No. 333, in the Northern Liberties; a brick house containing nine fire-places, and ten rooms well finished; good stables and chair-house, with a frame-house on Water street; the building stands on four lots, seventeen feet front each, making a front on front-street, thirty-four feet, and nearly the same on Water-street, and is one hundred and forty feet deep from street to street, subject to £8. 10s. each lot per annum, ground rent, this property is near the hay-scales, and public docks, easy communication with the Delaware waters and advantageously situated for business of various kinds.
The above premises are now rented until December next at £.175 per annum.—Enquire of the Printer.
Dec 12. §1w2aw6w.

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,
HIGH-STREET,
Has received by the late arrivals,
A Well Selected Assortment of
Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdashery Goods,
Which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on the very lowest terms;
Amongst which are
Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muslins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the first quality
Silk and Cotton Hosiery
Umbrellas of the first quality, assorted
Irish Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marseilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Rose Blankets assorted—&c. &c.
October 26.

CAUTION.
WHEREAS very large and heavy debts are justly due and owing from messrs. *Blair M'Clenachan* and *Patrick Moore,* of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, trading under the firm of *Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore,* and from *Blair M'Clenachan* in his separate capacity; to which, by the laws of the land, all the joint as well as separate property of the said Gentlemen, is, and ought to be, liable. And whereas it is clearly and satisfactorily ascertained, that mr. *Blair M'Clenachan,* of the said firm, has conveyed away to mr. *John H. Huston,* his son-in-law, to his daughter, miss *M'Clenachan,* and to his son, *George M'Clenachan,* several large and valuable real estates, as well as considerable personal property, in the city and county of Philadelphia, in the county of Lancaster, in the county of New-Castle on Delaware, and elsewhere, with a view, as it is apprehended, to defeat the Creditors in the recovery of their just debts.—This is, therefore, to forewarn all persons whomsoever, against the purchase from the said grantees, or either of them, of any portion of the said real or personal property, as the most vigorous measures will without delay be taken to render the same liable to the just demands of the Creditors.
By order of the Creditors.
Thomas Fitzsimons,
Philip Nicklin,
Isaac Wharton,
William M'Murtrie,
Samuel W. Fisher, } Committee.
Philadelphia, December 17th, 1796. 20th.§

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE caution introduced into the public prints, warning all persons against purchasing from the grantees of Blair M'Clenachan, any portion of the large, real and personal estates he conveyed away to his son-in law and to his children was the result of a deliberation had upon the subject by a general and numerous meeting of the creditors as well of Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore as of Blair M'Clenachan individually. It was no more than an execution of that trust confided in the subscribers by those creditors: a step which it would have been a breach of duty and honor in them to have omitted. The very statement of the fact therefore must dispel the imputation that it was either "precipitate or vindictive." It originated in a desire to secure the property of the debtor as a fund for the payment of his just debts. It was sanctioned by the advice of council as a measure *necessary* to the safety of the creditors. If the advertisement has been injurious to Mr. M'Clenachan he owes that injury to his own unjustifiable conduct, not to the subscribers who have merely published the truth in terms as mild as the fact would admit, and who mean to investigate in a high court of justice the validity of those purchasers of which Mr. M'Clenachan so confidently speaks.
The subscribers therefore are bound by a sense of duty to the creditors in general to repeat their caution against purchasing of those grantees or either of them, and to extend the terms of it to a purchase from any other persons (if such there be) to whom Mr. M'Clenachan may have made similar conveyances.
(Signed) T. FITZSIMONS,
P. NICKLIN,
ISAAC WHARTON,
WILLIAM M'MURTRIE,
SAMUEL W. FISHER.
Philad. Dec. 21, 1796.

WANTED,
As Cook, in a private family,
A YOUNG WOMAN who can produce good recommendations of an unexceptionable character. Enquire of the Printer.
November 17. §tf

NEW THEATRE.

On FRIDAY EVENING, December 23,
Will be presented,
A TRAGEDY, called

The ORPHAN;
Or, The Unhappy Marriage.

Acasto,	Mr. *Warren*
Castalio,	Mr. *Moreton*
Polydore,	Mr. *Wignell*
Chamont,	Mr. *Cooper*
Ernesto,	Mr. *Warrell*
Paulino,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun.
Cordelio, (the page)	Miss *L'Estrange*
Chaplain,	Mr. *L'Estrange*
Monimia,	Mrs. *Merry*
Serina,	Mrs. *Francis*
Florella,	Mrs. *Harvey*

End of the Tragedy a new Ballet Dance, (composed by mr. Byrne) called
THE BOUQUET:
In which will be introduced, the favorite
TAMBOURINE DANCE.

To which will be added,
A FARCE, (written by Foote) recuced to one act, called

The Mayor of Garrat.

Sir Jacob Jollup,	Mr. *Francis*
Major Sturgeon,	Mr. *Warren*
Jerry Sneak,	Mr. *Harwood*
Crispin Heeltap,	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
Bruin,	Mr. *Warrell*
Roger,	Mr. *Blissett*
Mrs. Sneak,	Mrs. *Francis*
Mrs. Bruin,	Mrs. *Mechtler*

☞ The French company of Comedians, having been honored with considerable applause on their first appearance, will perform again on Saturday next, and every Saturday, until further notice. Particulars will be expressed in future Bills.

On Saturday the Comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER;
Or, The Mistakes of a Night.
With a celebrated French Opera, in 2 acts, called
LES SOULIERES MORCLORES.

☞ Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit one Dollar And Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store, No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person, on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain rise precisely at 6 o'clock.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining;
MR. FENNELL

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, and its vicinity, that an Introductory Reading will be delivered at the College-Hall, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.—Where, by permission of the honorable, the Trustees of the University, the course will be regularly continued during the winter.

Occasional admission tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, Jun. at the Library; at Mr. M'Elvee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, South Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Book-seller, Market-street.

Dec. 21. d5t.

This Day is Published,
PORCUPINE'S
POLITICAL CENSOR,
For NOVEMBER, 1796.
CONTAINING
OBSERVATIONS
On the Insolent and Seditious Notes,
(Attacking the sovereignty and independence of the United States)
Communicated to the People, by the late French minister, *ADET*.

December 21. *1w

On Wednesday, the 28th inst.

At 6 o'clock in the evening, will be sold at public auction, (if not before disposed of at private sale) at the City-Tavern,

All that capital mansion-house, stables, out-houses, &c. and three contiguous tracts of land situate on the West-side of Schuylkill in the township of Blockley and county of Philadelphia, generally known by the name of Lansdown, containing 199 acres 101 perches more or less and a messuage plantation and tract of land in Blockley township aforesaid adjoining Lansdown, containing 64 acres one perch.

The premises are so well known as to need no particular description. Few seats in America can compare with Lansdown for convenience and elegance; it commands a variety of rich beautiful prospects and is remarkably healthy. Terms of sale will be made known by

PHILIP NICKLIN, AND ROBERT E. GRIFFITH, } Attornies in fact to James Greenleaf.

Dec. 12. §te8th

Just Arrived,
Per schooner Daphne, Captain Morse, from Aux-Cayes,
A Cargo of SUGAR and COFFEE.
Also, per brig Betsey, Captain White, from the Isle of France,
72 Hogsheads, 1 puncheon, and 25 canisters, of Batavia Sugar
45 Hogsheads Pepper of Malabar
65,000 lb. Coffee
23,000 Cotton
4,000 Indigo——For Sale by
F. Coppinger,
No. 221, South Front-street
December 21 §

For Sale,
Seven elegant Seites for Buildings,
Opposite the State-House Garden and Congress-Hall; each Lot being 25 feet front on Sixth-street, and 120 feet deep to a 14 feet Court, agreeable to a plan which may be seen at the Coffee-House or at the office of Abraham Shoemaker, No. 124, So. Fourth-street, where the terms will be made known.

December 16 *co3

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TWO WORDS OF AN EUROPEAN,

On the Conflagrations that have distressed this Country.

IF preservation from the destructive ravages of fire is one of the greatest interests of the public; the importance of it invites those who have little, as well as those who have extensive knowledge to communicate it; and the right of nations which grants protection to the foreigner, imposes upon him to take in the welfare and prosperity of the people, where he enjoys it, a share when it is not contrary to that of his own nation. This is a sufficient apology.

Spectator of some fires in various parts of the United States, I saw with pleasure, the courageous zeal, and the intelligence of the citizens, and fire companies; but I thought I perceived two essential defects; and I must suppose that many others exist which I did perceive, but which others must have taken notice of.

The first of these deficiencies seems to me to be a want of a sufficient quantity of hose that ought always to be with every engine. It is necessary that the first engine on the spot, (at the burning of a church for instance,) should have hose enough, to conduct the water at least as far as the bells, and in houses, they should not only reach the roof of the burning house, but do it even if they were on the roof of some neighbouring house. The men who direct, the hose may then, with the aid of a wet blanket or skin, approach the center of the conflagration, and crush by the violent and direct ray of the water, the violence of the destructive element. In a late fire which I witnessed to the eastward, three quarters at least of the water were lost, being wasted in the streets, they could not aim at the seat of the fire which was in a third story, having not hose enough, the engines spouted the water making half circles like the bomb from a mortar, and the water fell like rain on the fire of the roof; when at the same time the interior and most violent fire was not reached by the engines. It is certainly an acknowledged fact, that a single engine whose hose strikes the fire, has a more certain and a more prompt effect than twenty others which spout the water in an indirect manner, and at a great distance.

As in many parts of Europe they are obliged to be very economical, instead of hose of leather, they make use of a woven stuff of hemp, made without a seam, and of which a foot does not cost ten cents. I leave the reader to judge whether a manufacture of this ingenious and modern invention ought not to be introduced into the United States, at the expence of the government?

In the second place you have never seen in this country, ladders which are made use of in different parts of Europe. If a building on fire stands alone, if it threatens falling, or if the fire is already so violent it is not possible to make use of the common ladders, to save the lives and the property of the people, without the greatest danger, from the common ladder; likewise you can never oppose the fire with advantage, because it is out of your power to support them on any thing when the conflagration is already violent, except on the neighbouring buildings, either in the same row or opposite. In all these cases nothing is more useful than the Isolee ladder, which supports itself without help, by its superior extremity. You may like wise employ usefully, (where you can get them) the Gardener's ladders, which are double, and support one another; but more convenient still are the Tripple ladders joined at the top by a triangle of iron, and which rise upon a basis as extensive as you please, being secured by cramp irons. These ladders may be posted opposite the fire at any convenient distance, like the wooden towers of the Romans, which approached the walls of a besieged city; then the ladders become so many batteries from which the men can take aim at the fire. Thirty or forty men can easily mount with the hose, upon a ladder of this description. S.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Continuation of the debate on the address in answer to the President's speech.

Thursday, December 15.

Mr. Ames said that the gentl man from Virginia (Mr. Giles) had represented him as saying that he took it for granted that we were on the eve of a war with France. So far was this from being correct, he had grounded his expression carefully upon what fell from the gentleman himself. He said if we were on the eve of a war, as Mr. Giles insinuated, it was above all things necessary that they should cling around the government, and not let an idea go forth to the world that there was a division of sentiment on the subject of the respective duties we owe to France and to our own country. He knew not what more he could say with respect to France. He had advocated words strong enough for any thing but a love-letter, and such were reported by the committee. It was possible indeed he might not feel all the ardor in her favor which was expressed by other gentlemen; for their's he was free to say he thought excessive and pernicious. He wished most cordially for peace with all nations, but if that could not be had, he wished for an union of sentiment in support of our national character and dignity.

So much for that subject. With respect to what had fallen from the speaker, it was possible on so many points, and with so many aspects of the same point, in the business of several years, he might not have acted consistently, tho' as to the matter in question, he neither admitted nor believed any such thing. He always acted as he thought best at the time; but at different periods he might, and this he said merely for the argument's sake, have acted differently. Sincerely, he was sure he had acted, and the house would believe he had ever avowed his sentiments as he really felt them. But he could not see any thing of this inconsistent kind in his conduct. Admitting that the capturing of our vessels by the British were acts of hostility, and there was great difference between such acts and the just causes of war, were we, he said, even then without reflection or preparation, or demand of justice, to return hostility for hostility? The French had also captured our vessels, and yet no one spoke of this as an act of hostility, or of sequestration, prohibition or embargo, or blamed those who were silent. If one nation committed an act of hostility against another, was it not advisable, rather than immediatelg to retaliate, to endeavor to adjust the matter by negociation? He thought so, the citizens of the United States unquestionably thought so, and that our administration had great merit in so settling the late differences with Great-Britain as to avoid war. It was true that the British had taken our vessels under a claim of right which they had to do so; and as contraband goods were liable to be seized, part of their conduct was clearly right by the law of nations, and a great part clearly wrong. So that it was difficult to determine which were acts of hostility. This of course required examination of facts, and adjustment of principles. The treaty wisely provided for both. For this purpose a negociation was opened, and was in a train that he sincerely hoped would be finally successful.

Gentlemen had been greatly offended by the terms justice and magnanimity, addressed by Mr. Jay in his memorial to the British government; but now our country was threatened, wronged and insulted, in a very extraordinary manner, no language was soft enough to be used towards their favorite republic. This distinction was remarkable. The remarkers on inconsistency would no doubt labor for a solution of this enigma. Our real patriots would labor with them to be satisfied why the language of custom and common decency, should be so shocking in one case, and why even humility and supplication should seem too harsh for offended France in the other.

With respect to the present situation of our country with the French republic, it was no reproach upon our government that the French had issued complaints against us. It was said the British treaty was the ground of offence; if so, he hoped there was not a drop of true American blood that was not carried with rather more heat and rather more hurry through the heart, by such a declaration. It was an insult that marked the utmost insolence of spirit on one side, and its lowest abasement on the other.

No cause of offence, Mr. Ames said, could justly be taken on account of that treaty, since the French treaty was in common with our other treaties declared to be of prior force by an article of Mr. Jay's, and were the articles of the two treaties to clash, those of the French treaty would destroy any opposing article in that made with G. B. so that the treaty would continue the law of the land, the same as if no British treaty existed. Our juries and courts could be relied to carry the law of the land into effect.

Information had been received, Mr. Ames said, and stated to the public in all the newspapers, that continual efforts were making in Paris to excite a spirit of animosity against this country, and this by persons who were (though unworthily such) American citizens. Whether the language held by gentlemen in this house on the present occasion would not have a tendency to encrease, to encourage and to assist that spirit, he left those gentlemen to determine. Whether to say we were wholly in their power; that they were the only power which could annoy our territory, that they were invulnerable and irresistable, and we defenceless, that they were in the right and we in the wrong was becoming any character but that of a Frenchman. If we are on the eve of a war, said Mr. Ames, I blush for gentlemen who can use such language, at a moment when the power with whom the war was contemplated is offering injuries and menaces to our country. If the event were to be war, he acquitted the administration of blame. It had not provoked it; but it was, if we may credit such various and concurring information as we had owing to the intrigues carried on in Paris. It had been there represented that there was a division of sentiment betwixt the government and the people of this country, and that they (the French) had only to speak the word, and the government would fall, like other despotisms, which they affected every where to overturn. If this was the fact, and so it had been represented, this house and this whole country ought to shew it no countenance, he thought it the duty of the place where he stood to make it manifest to the French nation it would not be borne: that in case of extremities he did not balance for a moment which country he should declare for, that of strangers or his own.

Mr. Ames said, he himself did not believe there was any chance of war. The French could have no pretext for it and as little interest or desire to drive us to that alternative. As this kind of threat he doubted not, was to answer a certain purpose, and was timed at the very moment when it was expected to fix it, when that business had passed over, he supposed we should hear no more of war. We may suffer many wrongs, and depredations on our trade, said Mr. Ames, but this country will seek redress, not by war, in the first instance, but by negociation as before. Whatever be our government, said he, whether perfect or not, we are bound to support it; and not, at such a period to speak of injuries and evils which are not derived from the neglect or improvidence of our government, and therefore ought not to chill the ardor of our zeal for its support. They are not true; but if they were, they should now be kept out of sight. Mr. Ames concluded with an apology for having said so much, as it was well known he did not propose to speak often, he intended to have said but little and hoped the committee would see that he had been personally called upon and therefore would excuse him.

[Debate to be continued.]

Wednesday, December 21.

Mr. Heath called up the resolution which he yesterday laid upon the table respecting an alteration in the law as it relates to Revenue officers, which after a few observations on the propriety of referring it to the committee of ways and means, it was referred to that committee.

Mr. D Foster wished the committee of claims to be discharged from the farther consideration of the petitions of Charles Pierras and D. S. Franks as the petitioners were dead. Agreed.

Mr. Blount called up the resolution which he yesterday laid upon the table respecting the extension of grants made to officers and soldiers killed in battle, to those who died in the service. A committee of three members was appointed.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of ways and means, made a report on the petitions of Absalom Baham, Daniel Burns, Jacob Belsher and Oliver Barnet, for compensation for services performed during the war, which was against them, recommended leave to be given to withdraw their petitions. The report was read a second time, and the three first cases were confirmed by the house; but a decision on the last, on motion of Mr. Muhlenberg, who said he wished to give some information on the subject which he had not then with him, was postponed till Monday.

Mr. Patton moved that the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures made last session, respecting the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes from different states, contrary to the laws of the said states, should be committed to a committee of the whole house. Agreed, and made the order for Monday.

Mr. Milledge presented the petition of Jonas Forsch, of the state of Georgia, for compensation for himself and men under his command, when called out to defend the frontiers. Referred to the Secretary at War.

Mr. Thatcher presented the petition of Samuel Freeman, deputy post-master of Portland, in the district of Maine, praying for additional compensation, which was read.

Mr. Coit moved the House to take up the resolution which he yesterday laid upon the table respecting the balances due from individual states to the United States. He observed that those balances amounted at the time of settlement, to three and a half millions, and that with the interest paid upon them, they were now four and a half, and it was therefore desirable that something should be done in the business.

Mr. Williams said it was to be lamented that they could not come at the principle upon which the commissioners had settled these balances. He thought if this matter was duly examined that those states which were made creditor states would not be found to be so. He thought the business of importance, and such as might not be hurried thro' the house. He did not expect the resolution would have been called up to day, and therefore wished a few days might be allowed before it was decided upon.

Mr. W. Smith did not think farther time was necessary for determining upon the resolution, as it went no farther than to direct an enquiry on the subject. If this enquiry was not gone into soon, they should be able to do nothing this session, as it must terminate on the 3d of March. He hoped therefore, the subject would not be deferred.

Mr. W. Lyman said this resolution might not to go to a select committee, but be referred to a committee of the whole. He wished to know what enquiry could be made? The principles on which the accounts had been settled, were objected to. Were a select committee to determine the justness of this? He wished not this. He never should be in favor of referring any subject to a select committee, in order to have an opinion expressed. Such references were only a loss of time; he was for referring the matter at once to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Gilbert had no objection to this subject being referred to a committee of the whole, in order to bring it before the view of the house. Whenever this was done, he trusted a due investigation would take place, and the matter be rightly adjusted.

Mr. Coit said he had hoped his resolution was so framed as that no objection could have been made to it. Every one acknowledged something was necessary to be done. The most natural way, in his opinion, would be to make an application (which had not yet been done) to the debtor states for payment; but, since they had a committee specially appointed to adjust all money matters, notwithstanding what had fallen from the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. W. Lyman) to the contrary, he thought it best to direct the enquiry to be made by them.

Mr. Baldwin thought the resolution a very proper one for bringing the business before the house. Some objections, he observed, had been made to the principle. He believed the principle upon which the accounts had been adjusted was such as had been generally approved of; and he tho't if the subject was gone into, there would be no difficulty in settling the business.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Williams moved the order of the day on the petitions of certain refugees from Nova Scotia and Canada. The house accordingly went into a committee of the whole on the subject; and a number of papers having been read relative thereto, together with the last report of a select committee, which was against the petitioners,

Mr. Greenup hoped the report would be agreed to, He was upon the committee who made it. He said, in their examination, they could find no resolution under the old government to allow these refugees the bounty of lands prayed for, and therefore he thought they ought not to be allowed.

Mr. Livingston spoke in favour of the allowance, and called for the reading of a former report in their favour, which he hoped would be agreed to.

Mr. Sitgreaves said, upon enquiry of the clerk, he found none of the reports on this subject had been printed. He himself stood in the predicament of many others who were unacquainted with the business. As it was a subject of complexity, he should therefore move that the committee rise, in order to have the papers printed.

The committee rose accordingly, and the papers were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chistie presented a petition from John Sears, for a claim against the United States. The petition being read, Mr. C. said it would be recollected that this case had been reported upon last session in favour of the petitioner, and that, a bill

had paſſed that houſe; but that, as it went to the Senate without any of the facts upon which the claim was founded, it had been rejected. He doubted not theſe facts would again have the ſame influence upon the committee of claims and upon that houſe that they had heretofore, and alſo with the Senate, when they ſhould be laid before them.

After ſome converſation on a point of order whether the matter ſhould be referred to the committee of claims to report, or to a ſelect committee to bring in a bill, it was diſpoſed of in the former way.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, informing the houſe he had approved and ſigned an act for the better promulgating the laws of the union.

Mr. Madiſon, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the commiſſioners of the federal city, and that part of the Preſident's ſpeech relative to a national univerſity, reported a reſolution to the following effect, which was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order for Monday.

"Reſolved that it is at preſent expedient that authority ſhould be given to enrol proper perſons to receive, in truſt, pecuniary donations, in aid of the donations already given towards the eſtabliſhment of an univerſity within the diſtrict of Columbia."

Mr. Dearborn called for the order of the day on the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Reuben Colburn for compenſation for building batteaux and other ſervices during the war, the report was againſt the petitioner.

The Houſe accordingly reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the ſubject, when

Mr. Dearborn ſaid the claim had engaged the attention of the houſe laſt ſeſſion, and that no doubt ſeemed to remain with the houſe on the propriety of diſagreeing to the report and allowing the claim, but whether the papers had been lodged at the proper office in Boſton in due time. (Several letters and papers were read to prove that the petitioner had done all in his power to get the account ſettled) Mr. D. hoped, therefore, that this would be one of the peculiar cauſes againſt which the act of limitation would not be permitted to operate.

After a few words from M. D. Foſter (chairman of the committee of claims) in which he acknowledged the juſtice of the claim, but that it was barred by the act of limitation, Mr. Coit ſaid, as ſome new facts had been mentioned, he wiſhed the report to be re-committed.

The committee accordingly roſe, and the report was re-committed.

Mr. Gilman, from the committee of reviſal and unfiniſhed buſineſs, made a further report, which was read. Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 22, 1796.

RETURN OF VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

	Adams	Jefferſon	Burr	Adams	Henry	Iredell	Clinton	Waſhington	Johnſon	Ellſworth
New-Hampſhire,	6	6								
Maſſachuſetts,	16	13							2	1
Rhode-Iſland,	4									4
Connecticut,	9	4					5			
Vermont,	4	4								
New-York,	12	12								
New-Jerſey,	7	7								
Pennſylvania,	1	2	14	13						
Delaware,	3	3								
Maryland,	7	4	4	3		2				
Virginia,	1	1	20	1	15			3	1	
Kentucky,										
Tennеſſee,										
North-Carolina,	1	1	11	6				1		
South-Carolina,		8	8							
Georgia,										
Total,	71	65	57	23	15	2	5	3	2	2	5

In North-Carolina, one vote was given for Charles Pinckney, and three for Judge Iredell.

The voice of Humanity was never more imperious than in its calls for the relief of our ſuffering brethren of Savannah—They *muſt*, they *will* receive aſſiſtance from the whole American Family.—Character, Intereſt, Feeling are at ſtake.

"*Precepts teach, but examples move men.*"

The receipts from the exhibition of the Elephant, on the 19th inſt. for the relief of the citizens of Savennah, amounted to Seventy-Two Dollars.

Pantheon,

AND RICKETTS's AMPHITHEATRE.

Corner of Cheſnut and Sixth-ſtreets.

For EQUESTRIAN and STAGE PERFORMANCES.

MR. RICKETTS, anxious to contribute his mite towards relieving the diſtreſſed, reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that the emoluments of to-morrow evening will be devoted

For the Benefit of the Sufferers at Savannah.

The amuſements of the Evening will be expreſſed in the bills and advertiſements of the day.

FOUND,

By a Gentleman, a SUM of MONEY.

The owner may have it by applying at the Indian Queen. Dec. 22. 3

WANTED,

A MUSICIAN,

Who is capable of compoſing Accompaniments to Songs for an Orcheſtra. He muſt have no other engagement as a compoſer. Enquire at the Office of this Paper.

December 22. 3

Waſhington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchaſed or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Cheſnut-ſtreet, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inſpection. Alſo Canal Lottery Tickets for ſale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Waſhington Lottery, of which the 46th and 47th days returns are received.

☞ The Buſineſs of a Broker carried on as uſual.

*** A SHARE in the NEW THEATRE to be ſold on reaſonable terms. December 15. ttstf

Philadelphia, City Tavern, Dec. 21, 1796.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Philadelphia aſſembled in conſequeace of ſeveral late attempts to fire the city.

Hilary Baker, Eſq. mayor, attended, and communicated to the meeting certain information he had received, of ſundry ill diſpoſed perſons intending to ſet on fire different parts of the city for the purpoſe of plunder—Whereupon it was

Reſolved, That Godfrey Haga, Matthias Sadler, Henry Pratt, John Morrell. Leonard Jacoby, James Gallagher, Jacob Shoemaker, Wm. Sheaff, Levi Hollingſworth, Daniel Smith, Jehu Hollingſworth, and Joſeph Higbee, be a committee to nominate ſuitable perſons in each ward to patrol the ſtreets at night.

Reſolved, That Hilary Baker, Eſq. Samuel W. Fiſher, and Henry Pratt, be directed to wait on the Governor, and requeſt him to iſſue his proclamation, offering a reward for apprehending the perſon or perſons who have lately attempted to fire the city.

By order of the meeting;

GIDEON WELLS, Sec'ry.

To the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

The calamity, by which the greater part of the city of Savannah, in the ſtate of Georgia, has been recently deſtroyed, excites in the boſoms of our conſtituents, the pureſt ſentiments of ſympathy and ſorrow; and, from its magnitude, emphatically claims an intervention of the public bounty and benevolence. Permit me, therefore, to ſubmit to your conſideration, a letter which I have received from the mayor of Savannah on this intereſting ſubject; and to recommend a prompt and liberal contribution, for the relief of the afflicted inhabitants of that unfortunate city.

The pleaſure of indulging thoſe generous and humane diſpoſitions, which you have often before manifeſted, will, in itſelf, yield an abundant reward, for any pecuniary aid, which you ſhall be pleaſed to beſtow, on the preſent occaſion; but, we may be confident, gentlemen, that the cordial approbation of all the citizens of Pennſylvania, will, likewiſe, give an honorable ſanction to the act, ſince it muſt equally ſerve to diſplay the philanthropy of the ſtate, and to cement the feelings, affections and intereſts of the Union.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, 21ſt Dec. 1796.

SIERRA LEONA.

[In caſting our eyes over ſome late European papers, we ſaw the following notice of a ſettlement on the coaſt of Africa, which was commenced by a fellow-townſman, and brother to a very reſpectable citizen of a neighbouring town.—To the friends of humanity and the civilization of "the children of the ſun," the information will be pleaſing.] (Col. Centinel.)

Free Port, Rioponges, Aug. 1.

This Colony is at length eſtabliſhed, and with the beſt proſpects. Coffee thrives remarkably well, and we have ſome cotton.

We have received accounts from the Foulah country, that in a rebellion of his ſubjects the King has been put to death. The troubles in the interior have in ſome degree interrupted our traffic with the Foulahs, who are the moſt civilized people on this coaſt; they admit an intercourſe with our people and profit by it.—They have adopted ſome of our methods of agriculture, and other branches of huſbandry, eſpecially ſuch as relates to their live ſtock. We purchaſe from them Rice, Cotton, Ivory, &c. The trade is yet in its infancy and limited, but much may be made of it.

When the ſlave veſſels are from the coaſt, the natives apply themſelves to induſtry, and manufacture coarſe cloath, which we purchaſe and retail again to the Baggos, getting in return ivory and rice.

BAHAMAS.

Meſſage to the Governor.

Houſe of Aſſembly, November 15, 1796.

May it pleaſe your honour,

WE are ordered by the Houſe of Aſſembly to return your honor the thanks of the houſe, for your honor's meſſage this day, and to inform your honor that the houſe having in obedience to your honor's recommendation, proceeded to the immediate conſideration of the ſame, came to the following reſolution, viz.

"Reſolved, that it be recommended to his honor the lieutenant-governor to diſpatch two or more, faſt-ſailing veſſels to ſome of the Southern ports of the United States of America, and to the Britiſh ports in St. Domingo, to notify the ſcarcity of proviſions at preſent prevailing within theſe iſlands, and that the houſe will make proviſions for the expences of the ſame. Alſo that certain bounties be granted upon all flour, corn, rice and peas, within a limited extent, as ſhall be imported into the ports of Naſſau and Exuma, between the 6th day of December and the 5th day of January next, to wit:

"Eight ſhillings per barrel, upon the firſt thouſand barrels of merchantable flour.

"Sixteen ſhillings per tierce, upon the firſt three hundred tierces of merchantable rice, And,

"Two ſhillings per buſhel, upon the firſt five thouſand buſhels of merchantable Indian corn or peas."

By order of the houſe,

THOMAS ROKER, Speaker.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In France they have demi or half regiments, who fight like heroes *for their country*—in America we have demi or half-americans, that is *half* American and *half* French, who *fight* like devils *againſt* their *Country*—and ſome of this mongrel breed have ſo little ſhame of this character as to announce it in their ſpeeches in public places.—

Who ever ſaw any among the brute kind of the *mongrel breed* that was good or uſeful, except *Mules*, and they are a *curſed obſtinate animal*—yet full as *willing* to ſerve *one maſter as another*: juſt ſo it is with the *mongrel or demi Americans* who have two ſides of the Atlantic for *attachment* and ſervice, and who now are, and always have been, as obſtinate as *their foreign maſters* could wiſh them to be, in oppoſing our government—our adminiſtration—our peace, our happineſs, our tranquillity and our proſperity, by lies the moſt vile, and by ſlanders the moſt *unprincipled*. T

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

IN a pamphlet publiſhed on Tueſday, under the title of "*a letter to a Bank Director*," is contained the following paragraph.

"I have been referred to individuals in Mulberry-ſtreet, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Second-ſtreet, Third-ſtreet, Water-ſtreet, and other ſtreets, as known uſurers, or agents acting for companies of uſurers; and I have been confidently aſſured, that thoſe very individuals (with ſhame be it mentioned) can, and do obtain diſcounts regularly at two of the Banks."

The agents alluded to, think it but juſtice to the bank directors in queſtion, to ſtate, that the whole contents of the above paragraph are utterly and abſolutely void of the ſmalleſt ſhadow of foundation.

O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. W. X. Y. Z. &c.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FENNO,

IF the political axiom be true that every nation will be free in proportion as it is enlightened—(and who ever pretended to deny it) then it follows that a people cannot be the moſt free unleſs they are at the ſame time the moſt enlightened—the propoſed amendment of Mr. Chriſtie was, therefore abſurd, and *the little orater*, was for once conſiſtent; whatever may have been his motives.

To have agreed with the principle here laid down, the paſſage ſhould have been reverſed, ſo as to read the moſt enlightened and the freeſt. This is not the only inſtance in which *cauſes* have been miſtaken for *conſequences*.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, S. C. dated 2d Dec. '96.

"I have been juſt reading Adet's laſt note to the ſecretary of ſtate. Every man who is a friend to the happineſs and independence of this country muſt feel an indignation againſt the promoters of that moſt ſcandalous publication. Moſt certainly neither the French government nor the miniſter would have offered ſuch an inſult, if they had not been encouraged to expect a powerful ſupport by a wicked party in this country. What is Peter Porcupine about? I have ſeen nothing from his humorous pen, reſpecting the election of Preſident. The *great Jacobins* are the moſt proper objects for his attack; theſe are *ſharks*, and more worthy of his notice than ſuch a little *ſprat* as S——K."

CHARLESTON, December 10.

Extract of a letter from Columbia, (South-Carolina) dated December 7.

"The electors have this moment concluded their election, when Jefferſon and Pinckney were unanimouſly voted for. The negro buſineſs is now before the houſe.

"Since writing the foregoing, Major Butler, in the houſe of repreſentatives, mentioned that a number of gentlemen had requeſted to know if he would ſuffer himſelf to ſtand as a candidate for Governor, which he poſitively declined, declaring that nothing would induce him to act in a public ſtation again:—in conſequence of which, Charles Pinckney has quit his intention of Senator to Congreſs, and is now a candidate for that office.

ELECTORS.

Jefferſon's Ticket.

Edward Rutledge, ſen.	113
General Pickens,	112
Judge Mathews,	112
Colonel Taylor,	110
Captain Simkins,	110
John Rutledge, jun.	109
John Cheſnut,	109
William Thomas,	109

Adams's Ticket.

A. Vanderhorſt,	31
H. W. Deſauſſure,	29
General Barnwell,	28
David Ramſay,	28
Robert Barnwell,	28
Nathaniel Ruſſell,	28
John Bull,	24

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Charleſton Diſtrict.

William Smith,	784 elected.

Beaufort and Orangeburgh.

John Rutledge, jun.	839 elected.
Elnathan Haſkel,	86

Georgetown and Cheraw.

Lemuel Benton,	777 elected.
Triſtram Thomas,	300
Joſeph Blyth,	151

Camden Diſtrict.

Thomas Sumpter,	854 elected.
Richard Winn,	831

Pinckney and Waſhington.

Major W. Smith,	947 elected.
Abraham Nott,	830
William Will,	652
Samuel Lowrie,	67
Robert Anderſon,	63

Ninety-ſix Diſtrict.

R. G. Harper, elected."

NEW-YORK, December 21.

ARRIVED AT THIS PORT.

	Days.
Ship Rachel, Hacker, Gibraltar	—
Three Siſters, Wood Greenock	—
Brig Sally, Arnold, Turk's Iſland	37
Schr. Archibald, Macey, Halifax	12
Sloop Riſing Sun, Davenport, Boſton	40

Captain Leonard, arrived yeſterday in 16 days from Martinique, informs, that on leaving there, information was received from Barbadoes, of the capture of a Spaniſh ſhip of 28 guns, by a Britiſh frigate—after exchange of ſeveral broad-ſides.

Some tranſports, with invalids from St. Vincents, and ſeveral American veſſels, were to ſail from Martinique in a few days, under the convoy of two frigates, who were to leave them in lat. 22. 0.

On the 18th inſt. lat 40. 9. N. long. 72. 0. W. ſpoke the brig Sally captain Earl, from Cape Francois, bound to Rhode Iſland. She had 7 feet water, wind ſouth, and heavy rain.

FRENCH FLEET.

From Halifax, Nov. 24.

Yeſterday arrived here, ſchooner William, captain Hargrave, in 5 days from Breton Harbour, Fortune Bay, (Newfoundland). The laſt accounts from the French fleet were, that they ſailed from St. Pierre's on the night of the 10th of October. They had been 3 days at that place, and were employed night and day in watering the fleet. Before their departure they burnt all the buildings which remained of the ſettlement. They were ſeen by ſome fiſhing boats the night they ſailed, ſteering S. E. Afterwards, by a boat from Placentia-bay, they were informed that they were ſeen off the banks of Newfoundland, far to the north eaſt. The people who have been on board of them, agree in their teſtimony that theſe ſhips are very badly fitted—ſeveral of them very leaky, particularly the admiral's ſhip, which they were continually pumping—badly manned, and the principles of liberty and equality ſo prevalent in the fleet, as nearly to deſtroy all order and ſubordination among them.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	16/10 to 17
Three per Cent.	10/0
4½ per Cent.	14/
5½ per Cent.	16/4
Deferred Six per Cent.	12/8 to 12/9
BANK United States,	19 to 20 per ct
—— Pennſylvania,	23 to 24 do.
—— North America,	40 to 45 do.
Inſurance Comp. N. A. ſhares,	37 1-2 to 40 per ct.
—— Pennſylv.	2 1-2 to 5 per ct. below par.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days,	par to 175
—— at 60 days,	par to 170
—— at 90 days,	162 1-2 to par.
Amſterdam, 60 days, per guilder.	40
—— 90 days,	42

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA*,

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large aſſortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, conſiſting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with ſeconds, of ſuperior workmanſhip and elegance; alſo capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, ſeconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, braſs works, &c.

December 22, 1796. d2m

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horſe Academy & Infirmary.

Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to thoſe gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his reſidence in this City, and flatters himſelf that the ſucceſs of his efforts, in the numerous, obſtinate and dangerous diſeaſes in Horſes, in which he has been conſulted, together with his moderate charges, will ſecure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his ſpacious and commodious premiſes, erected for the purpoſes above deſcribed are open for the reception of pupils of either ſex, who wiſh to be inſtructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horſes, ſo as to ride them with eaſe, elegance, and ſafety—their horſes will be carefully and expeditiouſly broke, for every purpoſe, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are ſhut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all thoſe beauties of action which providence has ſo bountifully beſtowed on them.

Alſo, at his hoſpital every diſorder to which the horſe is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above inſtitution has never been queſtioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's ſtud will manifeſt, and T. SWANN as the firſt eſtabliſher of the veterenary art, ſolicits and relies upon the ſupport of that public (which he is ever anxious in ſerving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a ſubſcription for that purpoſe has been hinted by ſeveral gentleman, who wiſh to promote the inſtitution—the amount of each ſubſcription to be returned by ſervices in any of the departments he profeſſes, agreeable to the rate of charges ſtated in his hand bill. Such ſubſcription is now open, and the ſignatures of many reſpectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and ſuch Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he ſhall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and ſoliciting their ſupport and protection.

N. B. Horſes are properly prepared for thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who wiſh to be inſtructed.

Nov. 5. tth&ſ.

OLD THEATRE.

This Evening, Thurſday, December 22d, 1796,

Signior FALCONI

Impreſſed with the higheſt ſenſe of the applauſe which the Ladies and Gentlemen have afforded his laſt performance, propoſes to give another, conſiſting of a variety of experiments, never before exhibited, and ſhew his gratitude by the greateſt exertions.

He has not thought it neceſſary to enumerate the various objects with which he means to entertain the company, as he does not wiſh to anticipate the pleaſure and ſurprize he flatters himſelf to afford them; and which he hopes he has already ſufficiently proved by his former exhibitions, preſenting always to the ſpectators new experiments never announced in the bill.

However, at the requeſt of a party, he will introduce

The Myſterious Candle,

Which will bring to light the moſt abſtruſe queſtion that can be propoſed—and again the

Battle between the Elephant and the Ourang Outang.

With ſome improvements to render it ſtill more pleaſing—and other new ſcenery. To conclude with the celebrated

Rope Dancer,

Who will this time ſhew himſelf in a maſterly manner.

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Eſtate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, ſituate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Weſtern road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the reſt arable of the firſt quality. There are on the premiſes a good two ſtory brick houſe, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, ſtables, and other convenient buildings; a ſmoke-houſe and ſtone, ſpring-houſe; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except thoſe immediately under tillage, and are ſo laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very ſuitable for a gentleman's country ſeat.

The foregoing is part of the eſtate of Jacob Harman, deceaſed, and offered for ſale by

Mordecai Lewis,

Oct. 21. 1aw Surviving Executor.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION,

ABOUT 12 miles from this City, ſituate in Abington Townſhip, Montgomery-County; containing 70 acres, a new ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, 2 rooms on a floor, fire places in each, a ſtone kitchen and ſtone ſpring houſe, over an excellent ſpring of water, a barn, ſtable, ſheds, barracks, &c. A large apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit, about 12 acres of good meadow well watered, and wood ſufficient for fire, and fencing the place. Poſſeſſion may be had the 1ſt of April next. Property in this City will be taken in exchange. Enquire at No. 37, Arch-Street.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1796. ttſtf

TO BE SOLD,

A LEASE for ſeven years, from the 25th March next, in that capital and beautiful FARM, called

PROSPECT-HILL,

Situated within one quarter of a mile from the Brandywine Mills, and half a mile from the borough of Wilmington.

THE dwelling houſe is built of ſtone, two ſtories high, genteely finiſhed, and contains four handſome rooms on a floor, beſides an entry, with capital garrets, and convenient cellars. It is generally thought to command the moſt agreeable proſpect of the Delaware, from the ſource of that river to the Capes. This proſpect is greatly embelliſhed by a full view of a vaſt body of meadow, through which the Chriſtiana and Brandywine creeks are ſeen winding in beautiful meanders. Near the houſe are a Kitchen, a ſpacious ſtone ſtable and hay loft, a barn, a carriage houſe, milk-houſe, &c. and a well of as pure water as any on the continent. The garden contains an acre and quarter of land, abounding with fruit, and particularly with peach trees, of the very beſt kind, brought from Maryland, and in full bearing. There is, moreover, on the place, a young, apple orchard begining to bear, and ſeveral old trees that produce abundantly, beſides cherry and other ornamental trees, in great numbers. The farm conſiſts of near ſixty acres of land, of good quality, and clear of incumbrances, except taxes, twenty of which are now in excellent clover and timothy, and ten more will be ready for ſowing next ſpring. A reſidence of nearly 8 years has convinced the ſubſcriber that the ſituation is remarkably healthy. The great poſt road from Philadelphia to the Southward runs within ſeventy yards of the houſe. In a word, the beauties and convenience of this ſituation cannot be enumerated in an advertiſement, and when examined, will probably command the attention of any perſon who is deſirous of living at one of the moſt elegant country ſeats on the continent. The purchaſer may enter on the premiſes next ſpring, or perhaps, this fall, if application be immediately made to Doctor NICHOLAS WAY, in Philadelphia, to Doctor WHARTON, on the premiſes, or, in his abſence, to Mr. GEORGE TRUITT, in Wilmington.

A quantity of excellent Hay, Grain in the ground, ſome Stock, &c. may be had by the purchaſer at the time of ſale.

Nov. 7 eodtf

James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, South Fourth-ſtreet,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to ſolicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extenſive aſſortment of the

Moſt Faſhionable GOODS,

And of the beſt quality, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

At this ſhop Gentlemen can be furniſhed with the beſt materials, and have them made up in the neateſt and moſt Faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. ws

The Elephant

IS RETURNED FROM BALTIMORE.

THE public are reſpectfully informed, that this animal is to be ſeen every day, from 8 o'clock in the morning till ſun down, in Market-ſtreet, No. 106, ſouth ſide, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets.

Admittance *a quarter of a dollar*, that every citizen may ſee him.

☞ At the requeſt of many perſons it will be exhibited on evenings from five to eight o'clock, at *half a dollar* each.—The room will be well lighted. *November 7.*

Treaſury of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who are or may be Creditors of the United States, for any ſums of the *Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a preſent intereſt of ſix per centum per annum.*

1ſt, That purſuant to an Act of Congreſs paſſed on the 28th day of April, 1796, intitled an act in addition to an act, intituled "An act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," the ſaid debt or ſtock will be reimburſed and paid in manner following, to wit. "Firſt, by dividends "to be made on the laſt days of March, June and September for the preſent year, and from the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, to the year one thouſand eight hundred & eighteen incluſive, at the rate of "one and one half per centum upon the original capital. "Secondly, by dividends to be made on the laſt day of "December for the preſent year, and from the year one "thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, to the year "one thouſand eight hundred and ſeventeen incluſive, at "the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the laſt "day of December, in the year one thouſand eight hundred and eighteen, of ſuch ſum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the ſaid ſtock."

2d. All diſtinction between payments on account of *intereſt* and *Principal* being thus aboliſhed by the eſtabliſhment of the permanent rule of reimburſement above deſcribed, it has become neceſſary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore obſerve that the following form is eſtabliſhed for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I of do make, conſtitute and appoint of my true and lawful Attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or ſhall be payable according to law, on the (here deſcribing the ſtock) *ſtanding in my name in the books of* (here deſcribing the books of the Treaſury or the Commiſſioner of Loans, where the ſtock is credited) *from* (here inſert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) *with power alſo an attorney or attornies under him, for that purpoſe to make and ſubſtitute, and to do all lawful acts requiſite for effecting the premiſes, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my ſaid Attorney or his ſubſtitute, ſhall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.*

In Witneſs hereof, I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal the day of in the year

Sealed and Delivered in preſence of,

BE IT KNOWN, that on the day of before me perſonally came within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

In teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my Hand and affixed Seal the day and year laſt aforeſaid.

Given under my Hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July 1796, purſuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treaſury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH,
Treaſurer of the United States.

July 23. tu th ſ 11 f

Territory of the United States, N. W. of the Ohio.

TURNER v. PARKER. } Foreign attachment.

Notice is hereby given,

To JOSEPH PARKER, late of Kaſkaſkia in the (now) county of Randolph, in the Territory aforeſaid, Merchant, that in purſuance of the laws of the Territory in that caſe provided, a foreign attachment hath iſſued out of the county court of common pleas of the ſaid county, againſt the lands and tenements, goods, chattels and effects, rights and credits of the ſaid Joſeph Parker, at the ſuit of George Turner, Eſquire; and that unleſs the ſaid Joſeph Parker appear by himſelf, or Attorney, to give ſpecial bail to ſuch ſuit, judgment by default will be entered againſt him, at the court to be held in and for the ſaid county, next, after the expiration of twelve months from this date; and the eſtate or eſtates ſo attached, will be ſold for the ſatisfaction of all creditors, who ſhall appear to be juſtly intitled to a demand thereon, and ſhall apply for that purpoſe. Dated at Kaſkaſkia, aforeſaid, this twenty-ninth of March, 1796.

d JOHN RICE JONES, Attorney for Plaintiff

Horſes taken in,

For the Winter Seaſon,

And fed on clover hay at the Subſcribers place, 12 miles on the Briſtol Road, where good ſtabling is provided, and great care will be taken of them

William Bell.

Nov. 23. mwf2wmthtf.

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for ſale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and regiſtering, for the City of Waſhington, No. 2, and Patteſon Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete liſt of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The ſubſcriber ſolicits the application of the public and his friends, who wiſh to purchaſe or ſell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houſes, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on depoſit of property.

*** Alſo Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for ſale at Ten Dollars each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, *Auguſt* 18, 1796. mth

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third ſtreet, oppoſite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnerſhip, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the buſineſs of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commiſſion merchants. They buy and ſell on commiſſion every ſpecies of ſtock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houſes and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on depoſits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatneſs and diſpatch; accounts adjuſted, and books ſettled, in the moſt correct manner. Conſtant attendance will be given. They ſolicit a ſhare of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deſerve it.

N. B. The utmoſt ſecrecy obſerved.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. Auguſt 27, 1796. m&wtf

City of Waſhington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe,	20,000 dollars, & caſh 30,000, are		50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & caſh	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh	5,000	10,000
1 caſh prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe drawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are old off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finiſhed; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is cloſed, are to be conſidered as given towards the fund for the Univerſity; it being determined to ſettle the whole buſineſs in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as ſecurity.

The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commiſſioners aſſiſted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requeſted to undertake this arduous taſk a ſecond time on behalf of the public; a ſufficient number of theſe having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National Univerſity and the other federal objects may continue to favor the deſign.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been ſent for ſale, the public are aſſured that the drawing will ſpeedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably neceſſary to inſure a ſafe diſpoſal of the tickets, has rendered the ſhort ſuſpenſion indiſpenſable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

*** Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. co

Bank of North America.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that an election for twelve Directors for the enſuing year will be held at the Bank on Monday the 9th of January at ten o'clock.

RICHARD WELLS, Caſhier.

Dec. 6. §t9J.

Waſhington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal through the City of Waſhington, from the Potomac to the Eaſtern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz 1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,		20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 laſt drawn Tickets, each	5,000		35,000
6 ditto	1,000		6,000
10 ditto	400		4,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,008
To be raiſed for the Canal,			26,250
5850 Prizes,			175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars,			175,000

☞ The Commiſſioners have taken the Securities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, Feb. 11. §

Paterſon Lottery.

FOR raiſing ſix thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-ſeven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz

1	Prize of	5000	dollars is dollars	5000
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
5		200		1000
20		100		2000
99		50		4950
200		25		5000
2000		10		20,000
5	Laſt drawn numbers of 1000 dollars each,			5000
2332 Prizes.				44,450
4018 Blanks.				
6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each,				44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, the ſuperintendants of the Paterſon Lottery have requeſted the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to thoſe perſons who have purchaſed in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finiſhed. A liſt of the Blanks and Prizes may be ſeen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 ſouth Second ſtreet, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers.
JONATHAN RHEA,

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

1 Prize of	5000		5000
1	1000		1000
1	500		500
5	200		1000
20	100		2000
90	50		4500
165	25		4125
The five laſt drawn tickets,	1000 each,		5000

Being all the valuable prizes, beſides a full proportion of the 10 dollars.

As the Lottery is conſiderably more than one third drawn, the value of the undrawn tickets is greatly increaſed, and it is worth the notice of thoſe who hold tickets in the old ſcheme, that they can exchange their tickets for thoſe in the above, if they apply ſoon, and at a moderate advance conſidering the now real value of an undrawn ticket.

The tickets being nearly all ſold, the drawing in future will be oftener, and the Lottery ſoon finiſhed.

November 12. mws

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raiſing Sixty Thouſand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

				Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars		20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.		10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.		15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.		8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.		20,000
39 do. of	500	do.		19,500
80 do. of	200	do.		16,000
200 do. of	100	do.		20,000
300 do. of	50	do.		15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid the poſſeſſor of the firſt drawn no.		500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid poſſeſſors of the five laſt drawn nos		15,000
9,400 do.	0 15	do.		141,000
10,054 Prizes				300,000
10,046 Blanks				
30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars				300,000

All Prizes ſhall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of a poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the Tickets are diſpoſed of, or perhaps ſooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kerſhner, William Witman, Joſeph Hieſter, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebaſtian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earlieſt information of the drawing of the Waſhington No. 2, and Patterſon Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and regiſtering are kept.

October 7. tawtf

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentiſt to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete aſſortment of every thing neceſſary to be uſed for the

Preſervation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for ſweetening the mouth and preſerving the teeth—he alſo furniſhes Bruſhes and ſoft Sponges.

*** He lives in Cheſnut-ſtreet, No. 135, above Fourth-ſtreet.

November 26. tts

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his ſchool on Monday the 31ſt inſt. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

Elegant New Ball Rooms,

In Fourth, between Cheſnut and Walnut Streets.

Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wedneſday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings of the ſame days.

In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.

Note. The firſt practiſing ball to be on Tueſday evening, the firſt of November, and to be continued every Tueſday, during the ſeaſon.

For terms, &c, enquire at his houſe, No. 134, Market-ſtreet.

Oct. 17. tthf

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, ſituate in a convenient part of the city; the works almoſt new, on an entirely original conſtruction, and built of the beſt materials, and may be ſet to work immediately. Perſons who wiſh to purchaſe, are requeſted to apply at No 278, South Second Street. September 13. t t ſ tf

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a ſtriped veſt; a pair of dark ſpotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dreſs. He has been accuſtomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring him ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, and if brought home all reaſonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Eaſton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 cimzawtf

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subſcription Room will be furniſhed with all the daily papers publiſhed in Philadelphia, New-York, Boſton, Baltimore, together with thoſe of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the uſual refreſhments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choiceſt of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the moſt approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be ſupplied with the prime and earlieſt productions of the Seaſon.

Large and ſmall Parties, or ſingle Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfaſts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours moſt convenient to themſelves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furniſhed, and the utmoſt attention paid to cleanlineſs, and every other requiſite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himſelf that nothing on his part ſhall be wanting to preſerve that patronage with which he has been ſo diſtinguiſhingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Treaſury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the expiration of the firſt day of March next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of June, 1797, to the thirty-firſt day of May, 1798, both days incluſive, at the places and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oſwego; at Niagara; at Preſque Iſle; at Sanduſky Lake, and on Sanduſky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittſburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferſon; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Maſſac; at any place from Fort Maſſac to the ſouth boundary of the United States on the river Miſſiſippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe to be paid at the poſts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſkey.

One quart and half a pint of ſalt. } per hundred rations
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for the term of ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts, for the term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is to be underſtood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]